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BRIGHT AND CHEERY. Though the world outside be dreary.
If the house be bright and cheery.
With annulus streaming into every curry of the room.
The heart will revel in it.
And be happy every untitle.
Nor give a thought to any sort of wrotched neas or gloom.

When misery pursues us, Determined not to lose us, a buildions gather in an overwheld

While joy for any mortal
To enter home's far portal,
And and sweet pence, and blost re
storms that best outside! Oh, is it any wonder
That so usay souls go under
In the conflict that is run my—with the bur
dens they must learWhen the being as unaviding.
And there is no sweat requiring
For inhere done, or victories won, or any sun
shine there:

When the world outside is dream.

If the house tee bright and cheery
All evil thoughts are seen depoiled, for
menting worries cause;
And the sout that way have drifted
Into gloomy ways it lifted
To sunning height, and takes delight in the
aide joy and peace.

—Josephine Pedand, in N. Y. Ledger

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

When It Originated and an Account of Its Adoption.

The Changes Made in the Manuer of Choosing Electors for President and Vice-President-Interesting Incidents of Past Elections.

The Electoral College origin sted at Cougress. A Pennsylvania delegate

tion on the Electoral College for a trely, and the three votes of Georgia, number of years. In our early history which were east for Greeley, who had when the President of the Senate de- died in the meantime, were thrown aded the tickets to be valid he passed them to two tellers who were appointed by the two Houses, and these counted them. In some cases these returns were irregular enough to have created trouble at the present day. But they then passed without question. In 1797 for instance, when that stiff-necked litgreat man, John Adams, was Vices had as yet passed no laws fixing the manner of election of the Electors. Had this been done Jefferson would have been elected and Adams defeated. Adams, however, decided that the Vermost vote was valid and so elected himself. In 1869 the vote of a State was counted without a Governor's certilicate as to its validity, and before 1801 no one could tell what the vote of any Elector would be before the cert ficates were opened. Now the views of all the Electors are known before they are even nominated, and the resulf of an election can be accurately told during the week in which it takes place. In 1817 the first objection to an Electoral vote was offered. John W. Taylor, of New York, objected to the count of lad ana's Electoral vote because it had been admitted as a State after the Presidential election. Both Houses separated and discussed the matter, and the result was that Indiann's vote was counted. It was in 1821 that the House first claimed the right to canvass the votes. The ques-

and the Constitution originally required est candidates on the list. By the twelfth amendment to the Constitution they may now choose from the three highest. The first disputed election was that of 1800, in which Jefferson had a tie vote of seventy-three each. Both of the candidates were Democrats, and the House was Federalist. The Federalists, however, really wanted Burr, as he was a New York man and would be more favorable to the commercial interests of New England and the North. They held a caucus and determined to vote for him, but one of their number went back on the cancus at just the wrong time, and this elected Jefferson. In this vote Bavard, of

er etion has been thrown into the House

of hepp-sentatives and the Congress

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN, Belaware, an ancestral relative of Tom Bayard, was one of the members, and it is said that he decided to vote for NASHVILLE STREET.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Jefferson in certain emergencies rather than have a protracted election. The law provides that while voting on such a subject the House shall not adjourn without coming to a decision. At this Presidential election it sat for seven days though it took numerous recesses.

days though it took numerous recesses.

The election of 1824 was also settled in the House. The contest was between John Quincy Adams, then Monroe's Secretary of State; Henry Clay, Speaker of the House; William H. Crawford.

Secretary of the Treasure, and Automatical Secretary of the Treasure. of the House; william H. Cawlord, Secretary of the Treasury, and Andrew Jackson, who had been Senator, but was now a private citizen of Tennessee. Clay was the fourth in the list, and was consequently ineligible to election. His vote, however, was such however, that the throwing of it to either Adams or Jackson would have secured the election of either. Clay gave his vote to Adams and made him his vote to Adams and made him President. Adams appointed him his Secretary of State, and straightway the eye arose that this office had been given him as a price of his Electoral votes. Andrew Jackson believed it, and I don't think the impression was ever quite removed from his mind. John Handolph accused Clay of it on the floor of the Scante, saying that his combination with Adams was "a combination of Bliffl and Black George—a combination of the Puritan and blackleg." For this it was that Clay chal-lenged Randolph to that noted duel which was fought on Verginia soil near Washington, without material injury to

In the third great Electoral dispute, the question was the choice of a Vice-President. This was settled by the Senate. Richard M. Johnson was Senare. Renard M. Jonnson was chosen to act as Vice-President, with Martin Van Buren as President. The fourth Electoral trouble, that of Hayes and Tilden, is too well-known to need mention. It is enough to say that our whole Electoral system is of such a nature that it needs reformation. Conress has been proposing legislation in regard to it ever since 1800, and we have periodical discussions in regard to it. These will probably continue until some radical wrong is done by its present action, and then the trouble will be regard at

vill be remeded. There have been a number of curious things in the Electoral votes of the States did not vote at all. Rhode Island and North Carolina had not yet rat fied the Constitution, and the pol-ticians of New York could not agree The Electoral College origin itself at the organization of our Government, and there was a great deal of discussion over it at the time. Two of the most important plans of election were gressional District nominated three known as the New Jersey pian and the Electors, of which the Legislature Virginia plan. Both of these gave the election of the President entirely to choose one of the President entirely to the election entirely Congress. A Pennsylvania delegate one of the other. Thus in 1800 the wanted the President elected by d's- Assembly of Pennsylvania was Demotricts by popular vote, and Roger Sher-man, of Connecticut, was in favor of joint ballot the Assembly could, of election by Congress. Elbridge Gerry was in favor of letting the Governors Electors, which would have made Pennof the States elect the President. Governor Morris , wanted the President Federalist Senate, however, objected to chosen by popular vote, and Alexander Hamilton had a complicated scheme by which the people were to select one by this time, at least, the division of the different by the time that of the time at least, the division of the different time, at least, the division of the different time. set of Electors, these were to elect an-other set, and this last set was to elect doubtful. The Democrats offered to other set, and this last set was to elect the President. These different plans were decreased and voted upon. Now one, such as the election by Congress, would be in the ascendant, and then another, such as the choice of Electors by the State Legislatures, would appear about to prevall. The election by Congress was passed several times and reconsidered, and it was only about two weeks from the close of the convention when the Electoral system was finally adopted. Electoral votes. In 1816 three Electors At first President and Vice President failed to vote: in 1820 Pennsylvania, were voted for together. The candi-date receiving the majority of the votes cast was elected President, and he receiving the next highest number. Teamessee and Mississippi each lost an Elector by death. Monroe would have been unanimously elected had not a New Hampshire member of the Elecbecame Vice President. It was not toral College voted for John Quincy until 1805, at Jefferson's second election, that a Vice President was voted want any man but Washington to have tion, that a vice President was voted for as such. At this election George Claton, of New York, was elected, and he was consequently the first Vice President who was directly the choice of the people.

Louisiana was counted, Nevada was objected to, but counted, and Georgia objected to, but counted on the counted of of the people.

It is a disputed question as to was also the ground of a great deal of the people.

It is a disputed question as to was also the ground of a great deal of the people. whether Congress has a right to decide discussion. In 1873 the first set of as to the regularity or irregularity of double returns were received. These Electoral votes, and this question has came from the States of Louisiana and been the subject of attempted legisla- Arkansas. Louisiana was rejected en-

# Clara Louise and the Governor.

out. - Carp, in Cleveland Leader.

Abner Coburn, whose body fills a new-made grave in Maine, was not a man of fine address, nor was there much dignity in his manners. One President, Vermont's vote could have day while he was Governor of Maine Miss Kellogg, of fame as a singer, met im at the State College, and, mistaking him for a janitor or man of work of some sort at the place, engaged is m to fetch drinking water from a distant spring for her use. Her visit at the college lasted for several days of the commencement week. Just before the took leave she took out her purse and offered some coin to Mr. Coburn, who am lingly shook his head. Miss collogg's chagrin was deep when later the learned that the man who had been erving her was none other than the nod-natured Governor Coburn, the eliest man in the northeastern corner the country.-Spiteful Paper in

# INDIANS WINTERING.

in a Chryenne Tepes With a Half Dozen Lazy Blocks-Queer Substitutes for To-

I drove up to the Indian camp near here a day or two ago, and took a peop into a number of tepees to out and perish. No nation, race or see how the Cheyennes were maxright to canvass the votes. The ques-tion was on the counting of Missouri, In 1867 Machigan was objected to, but was counted, and in 1857 Wisconsin at forty-seven degrees below zero, was counted in the midst of great disorder. Up until 1821 the President of the Senate seems to have had considersmoldering fire in the center of the able power. At this time the tellers of Congress began to take his place, place, and all fur ously smoking-both | tions the fire and the bucks, After being them to declare the vote, and in 1843 ejected from their nostrils in great they even break the seals of the cer-tificates. In 1851 Congress claims the where the lodge-pole crossed, and esr glit to canvass the veres, and the real it has usurped absolute control over the Electors. There have been during our history four disputed Presidential elections. In most of these cases the elections. In most of these cases the r ght to canvass the votes, and in 1865 over caped through an aperture left for that ing for a living, but sat around in a white people who want their lands.—circle from morning till night, saying Montana Cor. Pittsburgh Commercial scarcely a word to one another and smoking incessantly. The squaws men voting by States have elected the President. Each State has one vote, brought them a little sparehed corn once in awhile, which made up their bill of fare for the day. The first thing in the morning they would all take a smoke, and then eat a little corn for breakfast. Then they'd smoke again till dinner time, eat a little more corn and go to smoking again. The puffing would continue until evening, when supper would be had of the same old menu, a little more smoking, and then a bed of buffalo robes or animal skins

is the substance of it: The stuff is called kinne-kan-nick, and is a sort of wild tobacco made from the bark of willow trees. During the summer whe squaws gather a bundle of the large sized shoots and carry them to the tepce, where the wind does not blow, and there scrape off the bark with a knife. First the outside coating is taken off, which is thrown away; the soft inner bark is then away: scraped into a piece of antelope of deer skin and left to dry. It is of a dark greenish color, and emits a pleas-ant smell. When dry, the squaws grease their hands with buffalo fat, and hen crush the bark until it is pulverized fine enough for the pipe, the result of which is the grease adhering to the particles of bark makes it burn freely. The Crows and Piegans use a sort of sumach for tobacco, which is found growing on a stanted vine in the Rocky Mountains, far above the perpetual snow-line.

All through this Cheyenne village Indians were existing rather than fiving a kind of hibernat on, as it were, await ing the advent of warm weather before they come forth from their tenees to lay in a supply of kinne kan-nick and parehed corn for the ensuing winter. The Cheyennes have now a reservation set apart for them by Executive order dated November 26 last, and as their reserve joins the Crow reservation on the east. Agent Armstrong, the present agent of the Crows, is to act in a like rapacity for the Cheyennes.

This reservation is about thirty m'le

long by twenty miles wide, and contains a little over six hundred square miles, or about three hundred and eighty-five thou-and neros of land. It der of Wyoming. There are exactly six hundred and ten Chevenne Indians to provide for, which will give just one square mile of land to each buck, squaw and pappoose. The order pro-vides that bona fide settlers who were on the new reserve prior to October 31, 1884, should be allowed to remain and retain a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land each, but the must keep themselves, their herds and their flocks within their one hundred and s'xty agres and not allow them to room at large nor graze over the the reservation. There are lifteen settlers, or ranchmen, who ome under the head of bona fide settlers, and their herds are scattered far and wide over the country. Consider-ing it from any point of view, the order gives satisfact on to neither whites nor reds. The Indians do not want white men living on their reservation. and the latter want the Indians move! out of the country. For a long time the Cheyennes and the cattlemen have been at war—not real open warfare, but war on the sly; cowboys shooting at Cheyennes, and Cheyennes killing a steer or two when hard pressed by hun-ger, in which, as a general thing, the Indians got the worst of it—and as this remnant of a great race, nomade for years, without an agent or an agency, have been knocked around for some years past, drawing no supplies from the Government, but endeavoring to take care of themselves as best they could, succeeding when left alone and only failing when crowded to the wall, and ought to have their sunset of life smoothed as much as possible by the ople who have taken everything from em, it is no more than fair or right that the Cheyennes should either have been sent South to an agency where their kindred, the Sioux, are stationed, or else their new reservation should have been cleared of white interlopers and the Indians left to themselves in

peace.

A little south and west of here are the Crows, who have been raising a rum-pus with Montana cattlemen by sign-ing an agreement looking to a lease of their reservation to a syndicate of Col-orado cattlemen for grazing purposes. Word comes from Washington that the Word comes from Washington that the projected lense has fallen through, which is not believed by Montanians who are opposed to the scheme. The Crows are all right and are living in peace and plenty at their new agency on the Little Big Horn River.

In the Northwest the Piegans, who were starving to death at the rate of about thirty a month, are now rolling in an abundance of provisions of all kinds. Some of them fearing a famine similar to their late experience, and having no faith in the great father at Washington, "who will not let them go hungry any more" (so the agent tells them), are cacheing provisions by the wholesale to provide against a rainy day. The poor redskins have been burned once, and they don't want any more scorchings of that kind if it is nossible to prevent it. This great kinds. Some of them fearing a famine any more scorehings of that kind if it is possible to prevent it. This great tribe has been dreadfully thinned out during the past three years. The bucks,

on mankind, disgusted with the pres-ent and dreadful of the future. The old men, women and children, once members of a great race, but now a nation of beggars, feel the effects, and show them plainly, too, of the late starvation policy forced upon them. They are bound to become extinct ero long, for the rations they get are insufficient for their support, and the game that once thronged the Northwest and supplied them with both food and clothing has long since disap-peared from the country, so that there is nothing left except to subsist on what the Government chooses to give them, and when that falls short to go withcumstances; and so, before many years, perhaps within the next decade.

Perhaps it would be a good thing for this wretched people, instead of striv-ing to exist under such circumstances, to give up the ghost without any fur-ther effort to keep body and soul to-gether, and let themselves be gently and mietly gathered to their fathers by the Gazette.

# DYNAMITE.

a bed of buffalo robes or animal skins until moraing. Next day the same old laborious programme would be gone through with, and so on until the advent of warm weather.

I was a little curious to know just what the ladians were smoking, for I knew it was not tobacco from its penuliar odog—a sort of greenish fresh-

ness that was very pleasant to inhale. So I made bold to inquire of a Cheyenne buck, with whom I had some slight acquaintance from frequently

seeing him in the post trader's store at the fort, what the compound was. Between my broken Cheyenne and his broken English we managed to make ourselves mutually understood, and this converges mutually understood, and this

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moression, and also because there is I fact, is the characteristic of modern civilization; and since education is combed by the ubiquitous biseacho,

the sign ficance of this surface agita-tion should study English history from 1815 to the passage of the Reform bill. Jouring that period all England suffered from disturbances which in these days would seem to imply hopeless anarchy. There was no dynamite then but incendiarism did more mischier than dynamite has ever done Fam'ne, riots, organized outrages, brigandage, epidemic disease, made the country seem a Pamiemo-nium, and this continued for years, and grew worse instead of better, until the timed had some excuse for thinking that a general breaking up of society was imminent. But all that condition

I sturnances. Civilization is too firmly planted in the hearts and natures of planted in the hearts and natures of men to be shaken by the lawlessness of Or, H. D. Ellis, Ticket Agent, tall, stately, and of fine physique, who once trod the soil beneath their feet as if they were lords of it—(and they were, too, if we come right down to justice)—now go about with their heads down, broken in body, soul and spirit, soured ant part in the future, unless it be as the servant of engineering science. There is no bas's for apprehension. The world will go on in its slow but sure way to improve its conditions, and it will neither be builted nor hurried into the adopt on of abnormal methods. of Am rican institutions, the spread of democracy in Europe, will prove invaluable in preventing dangerous ex-plosions -N. F. Tribune.

In the Dear Old Days. We differ in creed and politics, but we are a unit all the same on the desirableness of a fine head of hair. If you mouru the loss of this blessing and ornament, a bottle or two of Parker's Hair Balsam will make you disappear from the country that has been their home for so many generations.

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THE PAMPAS. Peculiar Characteristics of the Great Pisins Extending From the Andes to the

Amazon Basin.

The peculiar characteristics of these vast level plains which descend from the Andes to the great river basin it These conditions determine the singu-A Metropolitan Newspaper Sees no Ground These conditions determine the singu-for Alarm in the Explosive Tendencies of lar character both of its flora and fauna. The soil is naturally fertile and Prof. Ely, of John Hopkins University, is quoted as saying, in reference to the recent dynamite crimes:
"I believe we are just beginning to enter on a terrible era in the world's history—an era of internal and domestic warfare such as has never been with droves of horses and cattle, and will over the property of the

really no ground for any such gloomy visit, no less than fifty thousand head of oxen and sheep and horses perished from starvation and thirst, after and sensational forecast. As, however, and sensational forecast. As, however, and started by the signs of the times and by such dark predictions as the above, it is worth while to show the unreasonableness of all grave apprehension constant the future. The current of existence of an unprotected tree is inserting the future. existence of an unprotected tree is in-civilization is a broad and powerful stream, fed by innumerable teturares stream, fed by innumerable to but are so inherited tendency, and flowing with incalculable weight and force in the direction of aggregated present social evolution. Now, present social evolution, being the sum of social clorts at advancement, shows clearly the lines of greatest energy. The great mass of men are plainly working up toward letter conditions by thoroughly peaceful, legitimate and natural methods. Development, in fact, is the characteristic of modern of plants, large tracts are still honeymore diffused than ever, and since because of the the common mind is less conservative and more receptive of new ideas, the obstacles to appear to any conservative and more receptive of nutries and conservative and more receptive of nutries and construction of the great nutries and constructed to the great nutries and the great nut new ideas, the obstacles to necessary reforms are feeble, and change for the better is so easy as to justify all reasonable expectation.

This is why there is no ground for alarm in the present symptoms of discontent and disorder appearing here and there. These symptoms people for all there is the present symptoms of discontent and disorder appearing here and there. These symptoms people for all the present symptoms are feeble, and the great matria and carpineho on the river banks. That the dearth of plants is not due to the unsuitability of the subtropleal species of the neighboring zones can not hold good with respect to the fertile valleys of the Andes beyond Mendoza, where a magnificent hardy flora is found. Moreover, the extension and there. These symptoms merely indicate a surface disturbance. Trade indicate a surface disturbance. Trade and industry all through the world have been depressed for a considerable period. As a consequence there has been much suffering, and this has bred discontent, and some turbulence. But whoever desires to comprehend fully the sign ficance of this surface agit, accompany the s'ceus, ... Nature.

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unbroken monotony are the absence of rivers or water storage, and the periodical occurrence of droughts, or "siecos," in the summer months,

These conditions determine the singu-



CONQUERED AT LAST.

The Deadly Malaria of the Roman Campania and the Pontine

The Rev. W. C. VASMETER, so well knows The flor, W.4., VANMITER, so well know in this country for his good work in rescaing hove from the five points, New York City, and finding them bomes in the West, is now a fibble missionary at flowe, thirty, agent of the trainabilities and Sunday-seimed Missioni of New York, While visiting the United States this summer, and in Louisville, he was sufering with Markille Force, confriented during the performance of his missionary work in and are not flowe, the home of malaria for twonty-five hundred years. This is what Mr. Vanmet r writes to a friend in Lanisville:

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